TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885. Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music-R. M. S. Pinsfers. S.P. M. Rijou Opera i nune-Adouis. SP, M. Canton-Polly. SP M. Eden Munee-Tablestar In Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Edon Muser-Tableau in War, &c. 11 A. M. to 1 Grand Sport Homes—The Private Secretary, a Repater & Rintw-Ixlon, Land e.P. M. Lycerom Thesive—Daloier, 1:de P. M. Lycerom Thesive—Daloier, 1:de P. M. Mandiana Squarer Theoryes—Sechel Instructiona. Mandiana Squarer Theoryes—Sechel Instructiona. Sible's Garden-Tieter Durand or M.

P. M. Pengle's Theater-Visit Engine of Left. 1P. M. Tengle's Theater-Vis Straggers of Left. 1P. M. Tengle at Left. 1P. M. Tengle at Left. 1P. M. Tengle at Left. 1P. M. Wallack's Theater-Visit Strategies. 1P. M. Wallack's Theater-The Black Husser. 1P. M. Bd Avenue Theater Kerl the Peddier. SP. M. Avenue Theatre-We, Did Co. IP. M outh Street Theater-Are You Insured! AP. M.

Advirtisements for THE WEERLY SUN, ismed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

What Is the True Reason ?

An intelligent and experienced correspondent of THE SUN in Washington states, in a letter which we published yesterday, what he thinks to be the reason for the extraordinary falling off in the number of Democratic voters at the recent election of a Senator of Illinois for the Thirty-fourth district. The regular number of the Democratic voters in that district is at least 7,600, but at this election only 2,100 appeared at the polls. Thus, instead of there being a majority of more than 2,000 for the Democratic candidate, the Republican was triumphantly elected.

This event our correspondent attributes to dissatisfaction on account of the policy pursued by President CLEVELAND in filling the Federal offices; and this, we think is an error. No doubt such a feeling exists to some extent; but it has not yet reached any such vast proportions as our correspondent imagines. The mass of Democrats are disposed to give the President a fair trial, and they are not inclined now, at the end of the first .two months of his term, to turn their backs upon him and leave the Administration in the lurch.

Dissatisfaction certainly exists among the Democrats of the district, and it is poignant and active; but it is not directed toward the President or the Administration in Washington. It is the Democratic members of the Legislature of Illinois and the management of the party in the State that the people are dissatisfied with. This is the reason why three-fourths of the Democrats of the district stayed away from the polls last week and allowed the Republican minority to elect their man.

It is not GROVER CLEVELAND and his policy that the Democrats complain of, but it is WILLIAM R. MORRISON and the narrow, incapable, and absurd management of the Illinois Democracy which has disgusted the men of the Thirty-fourth district. Nothing, in our judgment, can be more unfair or unwise than to attribute this remarkable political manifestation to any cause existing at Washington. The cause exists in Illinois, and the focus of its action is in the Legislature at Springfield.

Where the Austro-German League Would Stand.

If we may judge from the utterances o the European press, the only cordial wellwishers that England now has upon the Continent are Italy and Austria. The good will of King HUMBERT'S Government has been proved by the despatch of a relieving expedition to Massowah, but it seems at first sight hard to reconcile the friendly attitude of Vienna newspapers with the warning said to have been given by the HAPSBURG Kaiser to the Porte. According to report, the Sultan was officially notified that if British war ships were permitted to pass the Dardanelles in contravention of treaty stipulations, Austria in her turn would look upon treaties as suspended and proceed to move an army southward from Bosnia tomately tend to advance the interests of Russia? Did the demonstration mean anything except that BISMARCK, who, of course, dictated it, foresees that an Anglo-Muscovite duel, once begun in Asia, must soon become a general melde, into which all Europe would be swept, and in the course of which grave problems of territorial partition and military equilibrium would at last have a chance of definite solution?

It is assumed in some of the comments on the reported protest of the Viennese Government against the unbarring of the Dardanelles to English cruisers, that this step was taken in pursuance of an agreement entered into at the much-talked-of meeting of the three Emperors. Even were this so it would not prove much. A compact of the three Kaisers existed in 1870, and was not completely ruptured until BISMARCK showed his hand to the disgust of GORTCHAKOFF at the Congress of Berlin. We all know how Russia was defrauded in that partnership. When it was dissolved the German Chancellor had secured Alsace-Lorraine, while Austria, without firing a shot, had gained possession of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but the Czar saw almost all that he had won at San Stefano wrenched from him, and had to put up with a trivial extension of his frontier in Armenia. What BISMARCK did then he is certain to do mean, because the key stone of his far-seeing statecraft is inflexible resistance to Russian aggrandizement in Europe.

No man can read events aright who is unwilling to accept this fundamental postulate. If Russia can be tempted to expend her force in seeking an outlet on the Indian Ocean-a change of objective which might result in transforming her from a European into an Asiatic power-so much the better for Germany, to whose stability and growth BISMARCK's whole life has been devoted, and in whose plous memory he hopes to see his name enshrined with the august names of CHARLEMAGNE, BARBAROSSA, and PRED-ERECK the Great. To a man like Brs-MARCK, who, whatever we may think of his methods, is, at all events, a patriot in every throb of his stout heart and every stroke of his strong intellect, the French republic, bitter and revengeful as it is, has ceased to be an object of serious misgiving. France to his eyes is a lame cock in the pit, and the German empire's danger lies on the east rather than the west, in the ill-marshalled and ill-husbanded but stupendous and incalculable resources of the Russian empire. We may, indeed, be sure that never, while BISMARCE lives, will the apocrycreep an inch nearer to the Bosporus or approach any closer to preponderance in the

This at least, then, we may take for grantbe put on Austria's remonstrance about the Dardanelles by English politicians who cannot, and in the nature of things cannot, wish | by competition to do what they could to imwell to Russin. Where his real interest lies will be disclosed in due time, should war after all breakout, and it will be revealed the scoper and the more unmistakably should Mr. GLADSTONE be succeeded by a British Prime Minister in whose loyalty and firmness it would be worth while to trust.

Progress of the Evarts Boom.

It is a favorite potion with the civil service reformers that the distribution of offices is a bad thing for the party among whose members they are distributed. They contend that the divisions, jealousies, and disappointments generated by the allotment of the offices, weaken a party to an extent out of all proportion with the benefit it receives from the enjoyment of the patronage. The experience of parties, and especially of the Republican party, does not altogether corroborate this idea; but much can be said in its favor, and so let it pass.

Certain it is that one of the most perplexing problems which a Congressman or a Senator has to solve when his party comes into power, is to secure the appointment to Federal office of men friendly to himself without incurring the permanent ill will of s multitude of constituents who want the same places. Many think themselves called, but few can be chosen, and those not in the happy number of the elect are very liable to visit their wrath upon their Congressman or Senator unless he is shrewd enough to recommend applicants indiscriminately, in which case the Administration has to suffer. The senators, to be sure, affect not to interfere with the distribution of places in the Congress districts, and to leave to the Congressmen the pleasure or the pain of looking after these; but Senators are usually consulted" by the Administration, and they consider that they are grievously offended if the disposition of the important offices in their State is not to their liking. A Senator who can settle this vexing business of the offices without getting into trouble with the Administration or his party in his State, and at the same time without neglecting his own friends and his own interests, is a very clever

But Senators who are yet in the kindergarten of politics, mere tyros and bunglers as yet, would be sure to botch the job if they should undertake to interfere in the bestowal of the offices. The safest and strongest place for them is in the opposition. And here consider the singular good fortune of Our Own Evants in this regard. He is distinctly an amateur in politics. Moreover, if Brother BLAINE were President, it is by no means certain that he would be as fond of Mr. Evants as he is now. He is ready to give the New York man everything now because there is really nothing to give. But if he had the carving of the Federal goose now, an inhabitant of Herkimer county of the name of MILLER might get a good deal bigger and tenderer a piece than would be laid on Mr. Evants's plate. MILLER was an early and original BLAINE man, and tended the boom in the days of its weakness. And, besides, he is an expert manipulator of patronage and of primaries, an old and a hardened sinner in that world of politics upon which the junior Senator is, as it were, just opening his innocent baby eyes.

or a very lucky man.

The Herkimer man would probably have reseived the lion's share of patronage, and what little Mr. Evants could have got hold of would have done him more harm than good. What does Mr. Evanrs know about those desperate but exceedingly sharp fellows, the Republican politicians, and what do they think of him? It's safe to say that they re gard him with curiosity, and perhaps he regards them with pardonable embarrassment. He may get over this feeling in time and become one of "the boys:" but till he does till be understands their dark ways and vain tricks, he must be at a certain disadvantage. And if he were called upon to assist in dispensing the offices, instead of putting them where they would do the most good, he would be likely, in pure ignorance and political awkwardness, to put them where they would do the most harm. The politicians would ward Macedonia. Of course this notice laid but it would not be good politics, a science a basis for Austro-German interposition, but | which Mr. Evants has yet to learn. But he is a quick learner, and by the time the Re publicans get any patronage to distribute he may be a close second to WARNER MILLER.

Meanwhile he will be making himself agreeable to the New York Republicans and gaining instead of losing friends. The politicians may come in time to look upon him as one of themselves, particularly when they see the growing scorn of the Mugwumps for him. Everything is favorable to his boom, and we trust that his study of practical poli ties may keep pace with it. But if Brother BLAINE had been elected, this boom might never have been. Mr. Evants might still have been a private citizen, and never have got a chance to perfect himself in politics.

Gas in the Pulpit. It is the custom of certain preachers to try to awaken interest in their Sunday sermons by introducing into them discussions of cur rent events and subjects which at the moment are chief themes of conversation and are especially prominent in the newspapers. Of late a great deal has been said and writ ten about gas and the prices for gas charged by the companies which supply it. Therefore the Rev. G. W. GALLAGHER preached in a Unitarian church on Sunday on the Impossibilities of serving both Gop and Mammon, and instanced the people who make money out of the manufacture and sale of illuminating gas as particularly striking examples how men will try to cheat the devil. Here is what he said, among other things, according to the report in the Times:

"Before honest was can be had there must be an honest and right spirit in men. Christianity itself has been changed from its original simplicity by the sam process that countenances adulteration in food, dis cety in gas, and what are known as the arts an tricks of trade."

Thus we see that the Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER used the pulpit, with all its impressive surroundings, to thunder forth the very grave charge that the people who are concerned in the manufacture of gas are doing a dishonest business. If that is so, they are disreputable characters, and ought to be punished by law, although they may generally be looked upon as very decent people.

But what is his ground for such an accusa tion? What is the "dishonesty in gas" of which he spoke, and in what does it consist? Does he mean that the method of manufac ture is not honest, and how should gas, in his opinion, be produced in order to be honest?

Experiments in the manufacture of gas have long been made with a view both to cheapening its cost and increasing its illuminating power; but surely there is nothing dishonest about those. If the complai testament of Czar Peren gain fulfil- panies can find cheaper ways of producing ment. Never will Russia be permitted to the supply without impairing its quality, of course they take advantage of them, and undoubtedly the cost of manufacturing gas is now much less than formerly. But, at the same time, the consumers have been deed, that whatever foolish construction may manding a better light, especially since the introduction of electric illumination, which has affected the standard of the public as to not even interpret the meaning of Russian light much more than they know themselves; proximity to Herat. BISMARCK at heart does | and the gas companies have been compelled

prove their product. But does the Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER mean that the companies cheat the public by using meters for the measurement of the quantity of gas consumed intentionally devised so as to make it seem greater than it is? If that is so, their dishonesty can be easily exposed, the courts are open, and hundreds of thousands of people are interested to have the frauds pilloried as miserable cheats and swindlers. Yet the public go on paying bills for gas made up from the meas-

urements of the meters. Does he mean that the men who take down the figures from the meters are employed to make false returns to the disadvantage of customers? If so, they can easily be caught at their swindling business, for every consumer of gas can with little trouble take down himself the record of his meter from month to month. If the public allow themselves to be cheated year in and year out in a way so easily detected, and in spite of constant criticism of the gas companies, they must be great fools, and the managers of the companies must be impudent rascals to go on with a method of swindling which can be so readily discovered.

If the meters were dishonestly contrived to cheat consumers, they could not be used by the companies a day longer. No man would be obliged to pay his gas bill, for it would be easy to prove that the meters gave false returns against the customer.

Even if the companies charged for gas more than they could afford to sell it at, that would be no dishonesty. People usually sell things for as much as they can get; but the gas manufacturers must have found out by this time that the greater their profits the greater their danger from competition, and that their only safety is in putting prices as low as they can afford to make them, and with the costly and extensive plant they already have they ought to be able to furnish gas cheaper than new companies, which would have everything to build up.

What, then, is the ground the Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER has for making his sweeping accusation? Is there none, and has he simply been talking about what he knows nothing of, and maligning honorable men in order to get up a clap-trap, sensational, catch-penny sermon?

Will Mr. Judd Take It?

An interesting question is presented in a ecent Washington letter of the Tribune respecting the Hon, S. Corning Jupp, who has just been appointed Postmaster of Chicago. Whether he will develop into an offensive partisan," says the writer in the Tribune, "is not known."

But is Mr. Jupp, or any other Democrat appointed to office under the present Administration, to be prevented from acting in the future according to his principles and his sense of political duty, speaking, writing, and voting as he may think to be necessary, both against the opposing party and in support of Democratic principles?

Mr. Jupp is a Democrat and nothing else He is the Illinois member of the Democratic National Committee. Is he required to resign that place? He is a member of the Iroquois Club, a well-known Democratic organization of Chicago. Must be resign from that association? He has hitherto been a leader of his party in its important contests-though we are glad to believe that he has had nothing whatever to do with the contest which has been so strangely and fruitlessly conducted in the Legislature at Springfield. Must be be re quired to abstain hereafter from all share in the trials of strength between his own party and the Republicans?

This is a rather interesting problem; and if such non-partisanship is to be exacted from a man like Mr. JUDD, our serious advice to him would be to decline the office of Postmaster. To a free spirit the rights of a freeman are very dear.

Mr. GLADSTONE escaped defeat in the House of Commons last evening by the narrow majority of 30 in a total vote of 550 on the motion of the Conservatives to refuse assent to the war credit of \$55,000,000 unless the Government explained what it was going to do with the money. But he had to listen to some very ment of which was admitted. He admitted that the Government was unable to say whether anything could be saved from the \$22,500,000 voted for the Soudan business.

But Mr. GLADSTONE's troubles have only just begun. To-night the attack will be renewed on the English Registration bill, and after that he will have to encounter a powerful opposition to the increase of the tax on beer.

In the mean time he complacently appounce that a satisfactory arrangement has been made with Russia about the Afghan frontier, but i does not yet appear whether this arrangemen will prove as satisfactory to the English people as it is to Mr. GLADSTONE.

The present condition of the Dominican republic is discussed in a pamphlet by Mr. Hipo-LITO BILLINI, Consul of that country in this city, and brother of its present President, Don FRANCISCO GREGORIO BILLINI. It contains many nteresting facts about a country little known or understood. We learn that San Domingo has within the past few years paid off some \$550,000 a year of her debts, which now amoun to less than \$2,400,000; that the Government is run for about \$850,000 a year; and that the sole source of income is the Custom House re ceipts, which amount to a trifle over one mill ion and a haif a year, and are steadily in-

The main purpose of the pamphlet seems to be to call attention to San Domingo's unrivalled advantages for the production of all tropica staples of commerce, and to prove that the main purpose of her present rulers is the for tering of the agricultural industries of the island. "The Government," Mr. Billing tells us, "offers every inducement for the prosecution of the sugar industry on an increase scale. Not only is there no internal revenue tax on the produce of a sugar estate, and no export duty on the sugar or molasses, but all import duties of every sort and kind, on all and every direct and indirect requirement for the establishment of a sugar estate, are remitted." It is not strange that under such politic and ostering laws many poor, overtaxed Cuban sugar planters are transferring their capital enerprise, and industry to San Domingo, which, Mr. BILLINI says, "wants foreign capital, for eign enterprise, and foreign labor, internal improvements, roads, railroads, telegraphs, tele bones, improved harbors, and, more than all, she wants to be known."

Our wide-awake contemporary, the Philadelphia Record, has made this discovery: "In the agitation for tariff reduction the once Repullican stronghods of Limbia, Wiscourie, and Michigan have been thrown into the list of Josephia States."

This is news, and it ought to be talegraphed to the Western papers. It is not generally known in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Our contemporary might have added that, in the opinion of many good judges, a protective tariff is the direct cause of As atic cholers.

The President's Own Appointment. From the Commercial Gasette.

The appointment of Mr. Lothrop to be Min ter to Hussia was the result of a case of love at fire sight on the part of the President. The latter first say Mr. Lothrop at Buffalo when be went there at the head of a Michigan deligation to pay their respects to Mr. Cleveland. As soon as he departed, Mr. Cleveland said to those about him: "I am greatly struck with Mr. Lothrop. He has made a very strong impression upon me. He is a big man, a healthy and hearty man, and a gentleman. That is the sort of man we want in official rostitions."

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW

Por Collector of the Port of Philadelphia TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Such a proposition as this caption carries I find is ncoted in the Philadelphia newspapers of today. In common with many thousands of Pennsylvanians, without distinction of party. I hope such a selection may prevail. It is, I am sure, a great comfort to many quiet-minded citizens to feel that along the dreary range of contemporaneous public lives the eye of faith the revelation of an honest man. It beightens has, peradventure, found his way into the halls character of the laws that go to make up contemporary history, and affect and fashion the future of the country. Such natures do not flourish upon the luxuries and enticements of a corrupt and frivolous age; and so rare has this type become that a premium upon the renewal and perpetuation of the species should

this type become that a premium upon the renewal and perpetuation of the species should
not merely secure what the immaculate Mugwump sighs for in the efficiency of the public
service, but produce likewise a healthy effect
upon the morbid moral sense of public virtue
which has been for years growing dulier every
day to the demands of honest government.

Mr. Buckalew's public career for many years
broken by the peaceful and modest retiracy of
private life) is one unbiemished memory of
cearnest honesty and useful toit. The curse of
graed and love of gain that nowadays have so
seriously shattered the prestige of public
station and threaten to break popular faith in
the security of the Government itself, never
touched nor tainted the severe and classic
simpleness of this man's preconception of public duty. Those who know him as he is, now
in the vigorous evening of his days, feel a
peculiar reverence for the unflinching courage
and underining purity of his record as a public man. An intellect whose habits and proceases are as logical and unerring as his
moral nature is caim and steadfast has
placed this natural-born reformer at the
very front of all the active forces of
his native State that have honestly endeavored to mitigate the administrative abuses
and corrupt methods to which a commonwealth
tiong ruled by the lawlessness of special legislation, and subject to the subtle and nefarious
devices of corporate power) has been subject.
Wherever the name of Buckalew is mentioned,
I venture to affirm, the Pennsylvanian does
not live who knows aught of his own State but
feels like ususing for a moment in his thought
to pay an involuntary tribute to an aimost
unique integrity, a clear, cool head, as caim a
beart, as wise a tomper, and as perfect a sense
of public virtue as the Commonwealth or the o pay an involuntary tribute to an almost inique integrity, a clear, cool head, as caim a seart, as wise a temper, and as perfect a sense of public virtue as the Commonwealth or the ountry itself contains. In the Senate of the Juited States the writer happens to know that se was hampered by an overwhelming adverse najority. Could the directing power and care-ul study of Mr. Buckalew have had any substantial influence upon the coursels of that

majority. Could the directing power and careful study of Mr. Buckalew have had any substantial influence upon the counsels of that body, fewer humbugs of the Mugwump striped would ever have influenced the future, and brought the doubtful outlook to the country that even now exists.

I have not at hand materials for any explicit account of Mr. Buckalew's public life. I bear in mind only its outlines; and the good works he has done for his native Commonwealth are spread upon the statute books and records of legislation, and engrafted upon the organic law in such profusion that it were a long labor (and one beyond me altogether) to explain their bearing or describe their value. He has served a long apprenticeship at the law, though his tastes seem to incline him rather to public life than the practice of his profession. The reason for this, I suspect, en passant, is that Mr. Buckalew is eminently a man of ideas as well as of learning and of logic. District Atterney of his native county, State Senator, Minister Resident at Rio, a term in the senate of the United States, the leading spirit of the Reform Constitutional Convention of 1873—these are a few places that occur to me, currente column, he has held and worthery filled. But the actual measures of reform, the schemes for the improvement of legislation, and the column, he has held and worthely filled. But the actual measures of reform, the schemes for the improvement of legislation, and the promotion of good and honest government he has devised and studied out. These silent memorials of his useful life are more than opportunity permits me to attempt. Everywhere he is known (by those who know anything) his name is a synonym of ratient labor, faithful application, clear comprehension, and aptness for construction. He is a student of the finest cast, a man of simple life, a modest worker for the common good, an ornament to public stacast, a man of simple life, a modest worker the common good, an ornament to public z tion, an instructive study to the youth and ture of the country. Though the place is beneath the deserts of this great and gman, if it should seem to those who have a gested it fit, I hope their proposition may pyail. I know that Mr. Buckalew is not rich.

Tonawanda, May 8. Hener Wass

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President is re-ported as taking a peculiar view of Mr. Boyd Winches ter's appointment to Switzerland at the request of Mr. lenry Watterson. A friend of the President's indicate the White House idea by saying: "Of course that pay Watterson off, disposes of him so far as the President is concerned, and closes finally an account with the able editor, which otherwise might have run a long time and been a good deal of bother. Of the two, I guess the he comes to think about it."

It is understood that friends of President Cleveland's

favor his adopting Gen. Arthur's habit of going fishing for a week or two in the course of the coming season; and it is said that the President lends a kindly ear to the suggestion. He is said to have made in quiries concerning the sport near home, and has gained some interesting facts which incline him to take a shor run by and by to the trout streams of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Bass are to be booked in the Potomac duly noted. But what would be a graceful thing, it is thought, would be for ex-Secretary Lin-oln to invite President Cieveland, as well as Gen. Arthur, to be his guest on the proposed fishing excursion—an idea which strikes the President's friends with favor, should Mr. Lincoln take the same view of it, only the President couldn't go beyond the country's limits. There was a report that Mr. Blaine had arranged to have Mr. Cleve and with him for a short time somewhere in Maine, but of late little has been heard of it. The President has a standing as a right fully good fellow whenever pleasure taking of any kind is the order. He does it like an thing else, with all his might, and gets all there is goin

in the shortest time.

Mr. Graves's appointment to be Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is explained by well-informed and impartial persons to mean the ultimate extinguishment of the bureau and the transfer of the business to a well-known bank note company. Graves has always been hostile to the bureau. He ha written and printed quite extensively in favor of sup pressing it, and of contracting for the work as the better way. To these statements is added another, that a com mation exists, inside and outside the Treasury. objects will be advanced by Graves's appointment, not necessarily, however, with his knowledge or consent He ranks as one of the ablest in the service and as an upright man. The transfer of Appointment Clerk His gins to the bureau was at one time contemplated, it is said, but Treasurer Jordau resisted, and stood for Graves. The revival in the demand for war literature is so distinet that editors and proprietors of nearly every & scription of publication are offering good prices to ex-soldiers and others for their experiences in field and camp. Recent contributions to magazines have seemed to unsettle rather than settle points in history treater by the writers. As for personal reminiscences the t agination seems to have supplied no small part of wha has been printed. Admiral Porter and Gen. McClellan appear to have been most successful in challenging con emporary recollection, and even the official reco the times and events on which they have written. Rep-resentative Kelley is overhauling the archives of the war to put Gen. McUlellan down on certain points about which his recent paper in the Century has peculiarly at asperated him. When it comes out, Judge Keller's pape will be lively. Others, if they make good their promises will also give the public some interesting reading. Th demand for war literature comes in the natural cours of time. A generation must read up or live in ignorance of the events of the great rebellion. Haif of the votes cast at the Presidential election of 1884 were by men who were unknown when the war began, or to o remember much about it. A good history of the wa

Fet to be written.
When the appointment of Victor A. Sartori of Phila leiphia to be Consui to Florence was made, Rep. tives Randall and Curtin and other Pennsylvania Dem ocrats, who had not before heard of the gentleman, took steps to ascertain about him and how he came to be appointed. For some time the liquiry was unsuccessful. Their Democratic friends were as ignorant as them selves. A few days since, however, it transpired that Mr. Bayard, during the late duck hunting season, met a centieman of that name, who, with his dogs and gu was having his sport on the shores of Delaware all by himself. The acquisintance formed under such circum-stances led to the appointment. The gentleman, it is aid speaks the Italian language, but beyond this little

s known of him. lows Republicans, who cisim to be good politicians, say that it is doubtful how that state goes next fall on second of problidition. The course of the Republica saders has got the party on the losing side in and should it go Democratic it will be on that account purely and not national politics. Internal quarrels also ave burn the Republicana, and altogether the party there is in a bad way.

So It Is.

From the Citizen. The most skilful organizer of men, without attourse, is this city, is uniqueledly James of Brien.

It Continues. From the Boston Heraid.

NEW YORK, May 9,-The prosperity of THE led journalism, continues in abundant measure.

COLLECTOR TROUP'S DEPUTIES.

A Curtons Struction with Respect to the Bop-uty for New London County. NEW LONDON, May 11.—The conundrum that Democrats in this county are trying to answer is whether Internal Revenue Collector Troup has promised to appoint Charles L. Ockford of this city his deputy for New London Day, the local Republican organ, that Ockford had received a despatch from Troup tendering him the office of deputy collector, and that he had gone over to New Haven to arrange about the matter. On the afternoon of the same day the local Democratic organ, the Evening Tricgram, announced that the despatch purporting to come from Troup was a forgery, and that Ockford had been made the victim of a practical joke. This announcement was made upon the authority of a telegram from Collector Troup, in which he said that he did not even know Ockford. When Ockford returned from his visit to the Collector, at New Haven, he adnounced that he had determined to be a candidate for the deputy collectorship. He interviewed certain leading Democrats, including. it is said, Charles Johnson of Montville, who was the party candidate for Congress in this district last November, and, by detailing the cruel hoax of which he had been made the viccruel hoax of which he had been made the vic-tim, induced them to endors his claims and recommend his appointment as a salve for his wounded feelings. Then he made another pli-grimage to New Haven, whence he returned with the announcement that Mr. Troup had tendered him the deputyship, and that he had accepted it.

Meantime it has begun to be hinted that secepted it.

Meantime it has begun to be hinted that Ocklord never received any telegram from New Haven, and that the affair in its inception was simply a device to bring him into notice as a candidate. The game, if it was one, worked well at the start, and secured him the endorsement of leading Democrata, as well as of the Democratic organ here, but it has not yet been played successfully on Collector Troup. Notwithstanding the statements of Ocklord's friends, which are claimed to be founded on information furnished by him, it may be stated upon the highest authority that Mr. Troup has not tendered any appointment or made any pledges, either to Ocklord or any other person, as to any office in his gift. Indeed, he had not even received his commission up to Saturday flight last.

The rumors of sharp practice in this matter have become general, and undoubtedly Collector Troup will endeavor to get at the true inwardness of the affair in due time. It may be safely predicted that before Ocklord's claims as a candidate receive the slightest consideration he will be required to clear up the mystery of the bogus telegram. This it will be easy for him to do, provided he has acted in good faith.

Norwich Democrats are considerably agitated

rood faith. Norwich Democrats are considerably agitated

Norwich Democrats are considerably agitated over the possibility that a New London man may be appointed deputy. Norwich has had the office under Collector Selden's administration for a long term of years, and now that a Democrat has succeeded to the Collectorship it is claimed that he should go to Norwich for his deputy in this part of the State.

Mr. Levi P. Morton's Last Dinner Party to

From the London Truth. Though loving home dearly, Mrs. Levi Morton is in sore distress at having to leave Paris. She has been a spoiled pet (if petting can spoil one so amiable as well as so fair) of brilliant society there. At the dinner Mr. Morton and she gave on Saturday she expressed the fastened in front of the right shoulder by round her neck. Among the guests were the Hoheniches, the De Preycinets, the Von Hausterss, the Lignands, the Herbettes, &c. Princess Hobeniche was cut of mourning, and in delicate pink. Mme. de Preycinet's daughter, who has become a very fine girl, was in fresh tulle of the eucon ber water shade of green. The Foreign Minister's only daughter is now very like what the Princess Christian was when, as Princess Helens, she held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace for the Queen; but she has a much more siender waist and more vivacity of expression. Her social tact is delicate. When telling me on what day her mother received, she added: "There are some who are at home from two to three, others from three to four, four to five, five to six; but 'maman trous Legation was about the colors which suited differen

Mms. Pierre Legrand, wife of the Minister of Com of opulent figure, was in warm crimson brocade, lavishing trimmed with yellowish old lace, which, perhaps, so for generations. He is a good fellow, has the happy gif of mirthfulness, and laughed a good deal when reminded of some funny incidents (with which he was connected of Marshal MacMahou's visit to the capital of French

The tiny ambassairess of the island empire of the The title-equivalent to her native one-of Marquise is given to her in Paris. When she converses her eve take an expression of keen perception and Japanese ho easy, amiable man of the world, and is perfectly at home in several European tongues and French habits ments. His spectacles hide the shrewd look of his eyes diplomatiet, but sharpness does not, when it is not en tirely at the service of Number One, exclude good nature Gen Menebrea's pale, squiline, and accentuated—and, indeed, hatchet—face is thoroughly Piedmontese and little Italian. The Marquise Val Dora, his wife, continues to preserve a distingue type of beauty, which is seen equally to advantage in a simple morning dress or in

Her Favorite Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A lady who for many years has been a constant reader of the principal paper of the country, writes to a friend here from one of the principal cities beyond the alleghanics as follows: "How beyond all comparison with other papers THE SUS is! I never realized it so much as now. Others have nuch the same news, but for all else are comparatively valueless. So far as they go they are simply newspaper while Tun Sun is every day a fresh intellectual treat, an educator in all that relates to the vital topics of the day, meatic and foreign, and so elevated in tone that one ac quires a higher culture in reading it."

The New Covernor of Alaska From the Chicago Neses.

Mr. A. P. Swineford, the newly appointed Governor of Alaska is not a jost, but he is a Michigan editor. He does not know a chorrambic ballade from a centameter idyllie, but he has penned tomes of se pentameter loyaire, but no has penned tomes of scholarly and thoughful editorials on the peach crop, and can tell you to a fraction how many shingles and how much sawdust can be got out of a pine log measuring 40 feet in length and 5 feet in circumference. He is just the man to send to Alaska. In less than three months he will have the biggest sawmill and jhe finest peach orchard in that hyperhogan Territory. chard in that hyperborean Territory. A man capable of such practical accomplishments is of much more valuto our diplomatic service than would be a man who spent his time leiling around on besting icebergs and maing sonnets to the aurora borealis or lamble tr o the dreamy flipflop of the succulent seal.

Who Will be Collector of New York?

From the Philadelphia Record. There seems now to be little likelihood that fort. A countryman will carry off the prize. Hube O. Thompson ought to have the place, for he made Cleveland's nomination and election possible, and has the executive ability to fill the place satisfactorily. But ammany, who did its collective best to kill Cievelanat Chicago and at the polls, objects and threatens. It is now understood that the President will take advantage of the divided condition of the Democracy in New York to say that he must go to rural parts for a Collector, and that the prize is to go to William E. Smith of Clinton, the that the prize is to go to William E. Smith of Clinton, the youthful law partner of Smith M. Weed. Smith has been an Assemblyman, and last year was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Com mittee. his legs are thin and his brain is not heavy.

Capt. Kirwan Tells Why be Himed the Die trict Attorney.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I at tended a meeting of the County Democracy at Chicker-ing Hall on Friday night, and hissed Fellows and Mar-tine because of their anti-Irish and partisan conduct in the Short case. Mr. Blake stood beside me, but did no dare to stop or reprimand me. Mr. Blake is utterly in-capable of addressing me on any subject, and is my in-fersor mentally as well as physically. By publishing this you will much oblige yours, respect-tive. Faily, Laptain Piret Infantry, Hawkin's Zoneves: Captain commonding Papal Veterana, Knight of the Roman Order of 61 Spivester, 56 Tompkins street.

A Wise Mas. From the Kansas City Times President Cieveland shaves himself.

There is one truly philosophic Democratic newspaper in Kentucky. It is the Louisville Democrat, published weekly. There are more pretentions publications that possess much less wisdom.

THE DEATH OF BARRIOS.

Serest by two Buttets as He 'in Person Led a Battellen to Batte. Theodore Pasckhe, an engineer who volunteered to accompany Barries on the expedition

against Salvador, writes to a friend in Hoboken this account of the dictator's death: "On Sunday, March 29, we started for the frontier, and reached Chingo next day in the forencon. The Salvador forces had intrenched

foreneon. The Salvador forces had intreneded themselves on the other side of the river, and awaited us. In the afternoon our artillery was moved into position and opened fire. About S.P. M. our forces began to cross the river, and an hour later the Salvadoreños were put to flight. All their trenches were taken, and our troops pursued them until dark.

Next day headquariers was moved into Balvador, on a haclenda called Magdaleon. The Salvadoreños had withdrawn to the town of Chalcuara, where they had fortified themselves. By Wednesday morning about 10,000 men had been pushed shead toward that position, and our headquarters was moved shead again right in front of the town, on a height from which the whole coming battlefield could be overseen. Our artillery opened fire to draw out the enemy and feel their position. Their artillery responded, and the duel was kept up, on our side to cover the movements of our troops. By nightfall our troops had taken such a position that they had cut off the enemy from all reshorcements and from retreat, and its seemed as if they all must become our prisoners.

"Next morning our artillery opened fire

it seemed as if they all must become our prisoners.

"Next morning our artillery opened firs again, and our reserves were put into position. Between 9 and 10 o'clock an officer came to headquarters and told Barrios that a certain battalion refused to go into the fight under the leadership of its commander. Barrios left headquarters to make a speech to these troops. In the heat of speechmaking he asked if they would go to battle with him. Of course the answer was one 'viva' and he then and there opened the battle in person, and led this battalion, took a couple of trenches, but fell, pierced by two beliets. The battle opened all around, and our troops began to close in on the enemy, but as one battalion after the other learned that their 'Patron' had fallen dead, they became demoralized, withdrew, and gave up a battle aiready won. I went back with the body of the chief to the capital, where it arrived on Sunday, April 5."

From the New York Commercial Bulletin.

The New York life insurance companies are to be congratulated that the Tontine Legislative Committee has madea very bitter and hostile report against those companies. If a whitewashing report had been submitted, the public would generally have believed money. It is to be presumed that the companies will pay very little attention to this outrageous report, and

ance expert of the State, against whose character and

for the three days during which it was engaged in a partisan and unseemly spirit, making it obvious to all that an adverse conclusion was desired by them.

3. Because on the expiration of the time given them by the Assembly, that body emphatically refused to ex-

tend the time, and terminated the committee's labore after a debate in which the argument was enforced that the committee was incapable of doing the work and it

committee urged as a reason for the extension of their time that the evidence they had taken was only on one ide, and that the other side, namely, the companies' had not been heard.

5. Because, after stating a number of conclusions. 5. Because, after stating a number of conclusions, which even the evidence taken fails to support, the only recommendation which this picked committee can make is that the companies be compelled to do a thing which they had already voluntarily done without any suggestions from the Lagislature, namely, to give a surrender.

value on toutine policies, the semi-toutine form of policy adopted by the companies generally having this feature Lastly, because the committee, having been virtually discharged, has no right to make a report; that it has not been submitted formally to the Legislature, and that

it is obvious to all that the Legislature would reject it it it were submitted. The Sward Sent by England to the Afghan

Prom the St. James's Gasette.

The Ameer in taking the sword said in a firm voice: "With this sword I hope to strike any enemy of the British Government," a remark which was received with cheers. This sword was prepared by Mesers. Hamilton & Co. of Calcutta. It is mounted with diamonds and cest 15,000 rs. The inscription on the scabbard runs thus: "This sword was presented to his Bighness Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan and its Desendencies, by his friend the Karl of Dufferin, Viceroy

The Opponents of the Defeated Gas Bill.

From the Forming Post. Three of the best lawyers in the Assembly, the happen also to be ranked as three of the most trus worthy, opposed the bill because they did not like it as measure to go in the statutes. Two of these, Scott of Liv ingston and Baker of Steuben, voted against it while the other one of the three, Howe of Oswego, was absent

From the Philadelphia Call Father—My son, you are now laying the foun-lation for your future careet. I hope you will study and and make your mark in the world.

Son—Yes, father, that is my intention. In a few years my name will be known to all civilized nations. My ame will be spread throughout the land, and I will be ny name will be known to all civilized nations. My ains will be spread throughout the land, and I will be leased among the great men of the country. Father—A noble ambition, my son. But what profes-ton have you chosen that will so soon lead to all this son—l shali become a pugilist.

Lyrics of Culture. From the Boston Courier. HIS WIFE.

Oh, yes, my wife is charming, So every body says; She's amiable and gentle, With sweet and winning ways. Her beauty is the least of all

She's kind to the unfortunate, Relieving their distresses. She makes our home a paradise, Gives joy to all about her: And oftentimes I wonder how I did so long without her.

Of household duties she displays A knowledge most surprising; New schemes our comfort to increase She's constantly devising. Such pies she makes! I cannot think Of them without emotion;

And bisenits, too, as light as foam Affoat upon the ocean. A splendid cook she is—in brief
There's no one can surpass her;
Where did I get her? Well, she is
A graduate of Vassar.

THE ATTRACTION THAT WAS THERE. "Tou've come from the rink," said the maiden fair
To the youth who was on her waiting:
"Pay leli me what's the attraction there
To-night—is it fancy stating !"

He rubbed his spine, and his face betrayed lits besom's agrission; The same sold attraction is there," he said, "The attraction of gravitation." THE BAD BOY'S PRIEND.

Grandma is old and wrinkled and cray.
The bloom of her beauty has faded away.
But the words of affection still fall from her tongue,
And her heart is as warm as when she was young.
And her heart is as warm as when she was young.
She's kind to the young and it makes her heart glad
To shield the had buy from the wrath of his dad.
At let him be grateful to her which he may a
He'll lose a warm friend when she passes away. IT IS HUMAN NATURE. The poet whose fame is as wide as the world Believes there will he'er be another. And off in derision his proud in in its carled As he hears of a rising young brother. The affect soprane of vanity along when a cantarrice famous we find her. And the cornet soloist turns up his nose When he passes the organ grinder.

EPITAPH ON A TALLOW CHANDLER.
The taper, lighted at his birth.
The years increasing brought,
And thus, to pay his debt to earth.
Enlightenment he sought.
Alas' his mission now is o'er.
No longer life claims augult of him,
We'll greet his radiant work he more.
For ruthless Death has doused his glim.

ON A DECKASED TAILOR. ON A DECEMBED TAILOR.
He was known for his fine fitting measure—
if beath, the urt an exqueste wit:
Else why such a proof of thy pleasure—
A tailor cut off in a fit?

The tension approaches
When people repair
To beaches and mountains
For health giving ar.
When youlde from the city
And beautiful bylise
Spoon on the parrias
Of summer hotels.

Lard may be weak and cheese be flat And eggs go for a song; But the man who dears in butter laughs, For butter's always strong.

Now blooms the golden buttercup, The breeze no longer chills. The season's here when wives run up Big millinery bills.

We're drifting along to the month of June, When the sods fountains far. And the sommer hotels will very soon Be doing a rushing bir. And to sarn a intic surplus cash. His pocketbook this to well. The student will shortly be alonging hash at the mountain or beach hotel.

MORRISON STILL HOPEFUL He Intends to Make the Fight Jast as Though He had a Majority.

previous to boarding a train for Springfield.

His remark was in reply to the question:

Have you given up hopes of an election to

. And a whopping old tall for repair

-Summerelile Journal

CHICAGO, May 11 .- "I give up nothing," said Col. William R. Morrison last night, just

the United States Senate since the election of Weaver in the Thirty-fourth district?" "I intend to make the fight," continued Mr. Morrison, "just as though I had the majority of votes. I admit that the election of a Republican in the Thirty-fourth district to succeed a Democrat gives the Republicans 103 votes to our 101 on joint ballot. I also admit that Gen, Logan's prospects have been improved but what the result will be I cannot tell. Gen. Logan was unable to muster 102 votes before

gan was unable to muster 102 votes before Weaver's election, and it remains to be seen whether he can muster 103 votes now that another Republican has been added."

Do I think there was any ground on which to contest the election of Mr. Weaver? I don't know. At first sight it appears suspicious, to say the least, that a Republican should have been returned from a Democratic district. Of course there is no law against such a trick as was played, but it is not a fair representation of the opinion of the voters in that district. I don't know that there is any irregularity in the returns, but the Democrata will probably take advantage of the delays allowed by law to investigate the affair."

Sprangyizzid. Ill. May 11.—Lesper, the defeated candidate for the House in the Thirty-fourth district, has decided to contest Weaver's seat. The points he will make are that the Judges of the election failed to comply with the registry law, and that the polis at some of the voting places were opened later and closed earlier than required by the election law.

A TOUNG HUSBAND'S SUIT.

To Recever the Stride, Who was Taken From Him on Mis Wedding Night. CHICAGO, May 11 .- George C. Odgers, the

young husband whose wife was taken away from him on his wedding night, by private de tectives who entered his sleeping apartments, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus today in the Circuit Court. He recites that he on April 15 last, was married to Bertha Shoop, aged 19, by the Rev. G. P. Marsh, a Methodist minister, and that he on the next day was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Meech at the allegation of Sarah Hackett Stevenson. that he and his young wife were living together in scandalous relations. When the facts were known to the Court Mr. Odgers was discharged, but was induced to go with Miss Stevenson and a man named Harry Jenks, a detective, to Moorey & Boland's office, where they were to Moorey & Boland's office, where they were to find the young wife's mother. The latter they did not find, but they were told that preceedings for larceny would be brought against them unless husband and wife agreed to live apart & from each other for some time. Under strong pressure they agreed to this, although the retitioner says that the charge was a wholly fictitious and false one. The wife was taken away by Sarah Hackett Stevenson on that day, April 16, and young Odgers says that he has not seen her since, and that she is still in the custody and control of Mrs. Stevenson. He adds that she now intends to remove Bertha antirely from Chicago and out of the jurisdiction of the court, intending to take her to Germany. His and her consent to live apart, the husband says, having been obtained under duress, he considers it invalid, and asks the court to fore Mrs. Stevenson to liberate the wife and rein state him in his marital rights. In case the wife cannot be found he asks that the wife present custodian be arrested and brought into court to answer questions. Judge Rogers issued a writ of habeas corpus to this free. but was induced to go with Miss Stevenson and

SUNBEAMS.

-The city of Mexico has 16 daily papers. -The vaccinations against small-pox in the Punjab last year reached 633,082. The natives of India hall the operation as the greatest of blessings.

The Irish jaunting car, which became un-

popular after the Phomix Park assassination, is again coming into public favor. The Prince of Wales used one of them on the occasion of his recent visit to the Lakes of Killarney.

the great value of hot water applications to the head in cases of fainting or syncope. They say also that a prompt use of it, applied to the forchead with cioths, will very often avert such attacks. -Near Milwaukee resides a man who is such a firm believer in eternal punishment for sin by fire that he has decorated his cellar with painted flames

wooden demona, and other horrible figures. To the —Sanitary work, under the direction of tis Board of Health of St. Louis, has been so interfered with

by persons whose premises have fallen under the Board's orders, that the Superintendent has declined w proceed unless the Mayor would furnish protection. -The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has resolved to leave England, and he is, therefore, proposing to sell his famous sporting estate of Elveden, in Norfolk. The property extends to some 17,000 acres, of which

two-thirds are occupied by the owner's game farm. The shooting on this estate has always been very good. In one season 9,800 pheasants were shot, also 9,800 partridges, 2,000 hares, and 70,000 rabbits.

Forty, thousand, necessary, and an analysis of the state of th -Forty thousand persons assembled on the St. Louis fair ground on a Sunday afternoon to see a wild West "show." They broke through a gate and were only stopped by Capt. Jack Crawford, who, reolver in hand, threatened to shoot the next man that

came in. The police arrested Crawford, whemonstrated that his pistol was unloaded, and that he and taken this method to scare the crowd. -A new explosive, known as kinetite, is at resent being studied in Germany. It consists, it is said of a mixture of oils and gun cotton, and is superior to dynamite, as its manufacture and manipulation are all solutely without danger; it will detonate only under cer-tain peculiar and well-defined conditions of shock. Only

he part exposed to concussion explodes, and when fired it borns quietly with a brilliant light. The true compo--Minnie Hauk has been singing with great success at the Imperial Opera House, Berlin, in "Car-nen," "Mignon," "The Daurhter of the Regiment," and "Faust." The Emperor has conferred upon her the nonorary title of "Imperial Chamber Singer." a dis-tinction shared by only three other foreign prima donna. delina Patti, Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, and Artot-

Padilla. In the autumn she will return to Berlin and create the part of Munon in Massener's opera--Boston has a metaphysical college under the Presidency of Mrs. Eddy, a black-haired, interest ng, intense woman. This institute turns out, after 's horoughly directed course of instruction of three weeks and a minimum of three scholastic years of gractical and evangelical healing," graduates termed "meta-physicians." These represent the latest development of the mind curers though somewhat distinct from them-They give no medicines but sit with you quietly for s

minutes. Then they dismuss you with the assurance that you are cured. -In one of the negro churches of Charlotte, — In one of the negro chirreness of charles, N. C., there is a movement for a division of the membership on the color line. The pure blacks favor a congregation composed of themselves, and the mulatices express a similar desire on their own part. At a recent meeting the proposed division was acreed to but the terms could not be settled. The minister being black, the blacks naturally claimed him, and also the church and furniture. Some of the black men have mulation and furniture. Some of the black men have mulatto rives, and some of the black women have mulaito hus-

ands. The difficulties seem insurmountable -The jockey Archer has had a great run of luck this week, says the Poll Mell Gazette of May 2, having ridden three winners and three lovers at Ejeum, both on Tuesday and Wedneslay, three winners and one loser and one winner and two losers at Sandown of Thursday and Friday. With ten wine out of mineiral mounts, he is now far in advance of all his rivals, having won thirty races out of sightr-two this season. M against twenty out of eighty won by C. Wood, elets out of eighty dve won by G. Barrett, and ten out of forty-nine won by A. Gliesthese being the only four jockeys who have run into double figures.

-"A very amusing game," says the Pull Wall Gas-tie, " is now being extensively played in Lendon streets. To play it you require a heavy little billet of wood sharpened at both ends. Place your billet on the ground and wait till a stranger (if possible a respectable and corputent elderly gentleman) is within twenty ; and of you. Now strike your billet smartly on one of its potested ends with a stick. This will cause it to fly up in the sir, and you then propel it with your stick in the rection of the target (the stranger's head). If your so has been frue the game is won. This beautiful sport is technically known as "tip-cal." It may be played able where and at any time. It is peculiarly suitable to wide and frequented thoroughture at about the 12 if whe manning." Elderly gentlemen crossing our Cir. Hall Park have ark have long been aware of the existence of this charming diversion.

A CATASTROPHE. Only a cyclist girantic,
Astrole of a sixty-inch wheel,
Eving sidewise a maiden remarke,
As he drives on his swift steed of steel.

Only a poor little tabby,
Sinking siyly across the smooth streek
Her motited for dusty and shallby
Out she darts from beneath the girl's feek Only a sky-rocket header.
While the maidet just slands still and stares;